

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Endview Plantation
other names/site number Harwood Plantation , #121-0002

2. Location

street & number 362 Yorktown Road not for publication N/A
city or town Newport News vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Independent City code 700 Zip 23603

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this
____ nomination x request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering
properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in
36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significant ____ nationally X statewide ____ locally. (____ See
continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet
for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined eligible for the National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceEndview Plantation
Newport News, VA**5. Classification****Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|--------------|---------------------|
| <u>1</u> | <u>3</u> buildings |
| <u>4</u> | <u>1</u> sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| <u>5</u> | <u>4</u> Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u> |
| <u>Agriculture</u> | <u>Subsistence</u> |
| <u>Defense</u> | <u>Military Facility</u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Recreation and Culture</u> | Sub: <u>Museum</u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

7. Description**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Slate
walls Wood/Weatherboard
other Brick Chimney

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture; Military

Period of Significance 1769-1919

Significant Dates April 5-May 5, 1862

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Harwood, William

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 24.6859 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1. 18 | 360506 | 4119324 | 2. 18 | 360679 | 4119280 | 3. 18 | 360791 | 4119414 | 4. 18 | 360954 | 4119384 |
| 5. 18 | 360939 | 4119096 | 6. 18 | 360761 | 4119033 | 7. 18 | 360685 | 4119160 | 8. 18 | 360453 | 4119201 |

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Michael Moore, Registrar
Organization: Lee Hall Mansion date September 23, 2007
street & number: 163 Yorktown Road telephone 757-888-3371
city or town Newport News state VA zip code 23603

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Newport News
street & number 9285 Warwick Blvd. telephone 757-247-8523
city or town Newport News state VA zip code 23607

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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(Endview Plantation)
(Newport News, VA)

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7. Summary Description:

Endview Plantation is a Georgian-style frame building completed c. 1769 for or by William Harwood. It is one of the last surviving colonial resources in the City of Newport News. The two-story frame building is supported by a brick foundation laid in English bond. The house also features two double-shouldered chimneys laid in Flemish bond. Endview survived both the destruction of the American Revolution and Civil War. An inscription on one of the mantles in the upstairs is a visual reminder of the house's occupation by both the Confederate and Union forces. The City acquired Endview in 1995 and slated it for restoration. After a two-year rehabilitation project, Endview was opened to the public as a historic house museum in 2000. The approximately 24-acre property also contains three secondary buildings, two cemeteries, and newly constructed earthen field fortifications.

Detailed Description: Main House

Endview Plantation is a two-story, five-bay, wood frame, single pile dwelling over a raised basement. The house measures sixty-two by nineteen feet with a gable roof, weatherboard, paneled doors, and two exterior end chimneys. The main entrance is on the south porch and has a four-paneled door. The entrance porches on the north and south fronts are on brick bases with wooden square posts that support a wooden pediment. Both are one story in height and are the width of the central hall. The four windows on the first floor of the north and south fronts of the house are nine-over-nine, double hung sash on a wooden sill. The six windows on the second floor of the north and south fronts are six-over-nine, double hung sash on a wooden sill. The brick foundation is laid in English bond with lime and sand mortar joints. The double-shouldered end chimneys on the east and west sides are laid in Flemish bond. The bricks were whitewashed from photographic evidence as early as c. 1890. The basement has eight-light casement windows.

The first floor contains a central hallway with two rooms on either side. The larger room, known as the doctor's office, is located on the west side, measuring sixteen by eighteen feet, with a firebox, chair rail, and cornice. The smaller room, known as the parlor, is located on the east side, measuring twelve by eighteen feet, with a firebox, chair rail, and cornice. The two rooms contain six-panel doors, windows, and mantels that predate the Civil War. The hardware for the doors is not original and most likely dates from the early twentieth century. The center hallway measures nine by eighteen feet with a main staircase and two entrance doors. The stairs are detailed with wooden square newel posts with modern spindle work for each baluster.

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The second floor is similar to the first with an occupied bedroom on the west side with flooring, mantel, windows, and firebox from the antebellum era. The mantel has a carved inscription that reads, "Band of Veterans C I MR." The smaller, master bedroom is on the east side with mantel and a firebox, which predates the Civil War. There is also another room off the upstairs hallway on the south side of the house, which was once a modern bathroom. The basement has two rooms; the one facing west has a brick floor and is used as a museum gallery, while the one facing east is the utility room. On the far west side of the basement, there is a bulkhead entrance with wooden steps that lead to the first floor.

Secondary Resources

Included on the property are three non-contributing buildings, two cemeteries, two road traces, and newly constructed earthen field fortifications. The first non-contributing building is a four-bay frame house, built in the 1970s as a reproduction colonial building with a slate roof. It is currently used as office space. The second non-contributing building is the Denbigh Plantation dairy building, which was relocated to the front field facing Route 238 in 1999. It is roughly fourteen feet square and twenty feet high with a cedar gable roof, overhanging eaves, louvered ventilators, and insulated walls. This whitewashed brick building contains three windows, and a door, which faces toward the modern driveway. The third non-contributing building is a reproduction wood frame smokehouse located diagonally to the rear of the main house. This windowless building is roughly ten-and-half-feet square, with a cedar pyramidal roof, and a door facing the main house.

The Curtis cemetery is located off the west side of the house and contains two graves. The Harwood cemetery is located away from the east side of the house in the backfield. The graves there date to the nineteenth century, but the cemetery may contain unmarked graves from the colonial era. There was a seventeenth-century dwelling near this site. Humphrey K. Harwood, his wife Lucy, and Confederate veteran John Harwood all are buried in this cemetery. The property also contains two contributing road traces, which served as entrances to the main house. In the 1990s, Civil War re-enactors constructed earthen field fortifications in the back field for the City's Civil War re-enactments. These are considered non-contributing sites.

Future Archaeological Resources

The Historic Services archaeology staff and volunteers conducted a Phase I survey of the property from December 2004-November 2005, and are undergoing a Phase II survey, which could add archaeological resources to the property at a later date.

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8. Summary Statement of Significance:

Constructed by or for William Harwood c. 1769, Endview Plantation is one of the last colonial buildings in the City of Newport News, which supports National Register Criterion C for architecture. Endview is also eligible under Criteria A, for its role in the Civil War, as the place where Confederate generals Lafayette McLaws and Robert Toombs headquartered during the early stages of the 1862 Peninsula Campaign. The Historic Services archaeology staff and volunteers conducted a Phase I survey of the property from December 2004-November 2005, and are undergoing a Phase II survey, which could add Criterion D for archaeology to the nomination at a later date. The period of significance is from 1769 until 1919, Maria Curtis' death, wife and owner before and after the Civil War occupation of the property.

Historical Background:

William Harwood completed this Georgian-style frame dwelling house near the Hampton or Great Warwick Road in 1769. This two-story structure has a brick foundation basement laid in English bond and chimneys laid in Flemish bond. William Harwood was the great-great-great grandson of Captain Thomas Harwood, Sr. who emigrated from England in 1622. Thomas Harwood owned a 1,500 acre-plantation (Queen's Hith) near Skiffes Creek and served as a militia officer, tobacco inspector, and later the Speaker of the House of Burgesses. The Harwood family continued to serve Warwick County in the House of Burgesses and the General Assembly until the early nineteenth century.¹

The American Revolution brought changes to Warwick County, now part of Newport News. The British forces under Lieutenant General, the Earl Charles Cornwallis plundered livestock, slaves, and grain from local plantations. This interrupted farming and created financial ruin. On September 28, 1781, the Continental Army and Virginia State Militia marched past Harwood's Plantation during their advance to Yorktown, only four miles distant.² In addition, the Harwood Plantation appears on the Warwick Road in a 1781 French military map of the area. Lord Cornwallis' surrender on October 19, 1781, effectively ended the American Revolution despite the formal proceedings not being concluded until two years later. The Harwoods and other Warwick County farmers were left with tobacco-depleted soil to recover from the economic disruptions of the American Revolution.

Upon his father's death in 1795, Humphrey Harwood inherited the plantation. He grew staple crops and owned livestock. He served as a member of the House of Delegates for one term, but the agricultural decline of Tidewater meant that his modest holdings were not expanded. Humphrey

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Harwood died in 1826 and the 501 ½ -acre tract remained in his estate until 1861. His nephew, Humphrey, directed the operation of the farm and owned over 2,000 acres of his own land. The continued decline of the Harwood family's fortune meant "Old Mr. Harwood's" tract passed to their cousins in the Curtis family.³

Dr. Humphrey Harwood Curtis, Jr. (a great-grandson of William Harwood) acquired the plantation in 1858. Curtis was one of two doctors in Warwick County.⁴ He was the son of Daniel Prentis and Elizabeth Harwood Curtis of Lands End on Mulberry Island. Humphrey H. Curtis attended the College of William & Mary before graduating from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Dr. Curtis also married Maria Whitaker on August 8, 1858.

The young doctor renovated the old colonial structure by digging out the basement to include a new dining room. He also changed the name of his property to Endview. This name came from the approach to the side of the house. He cultivated corn, wheat, and potatoes on his farm. By 1861, Curtis owned 910 acres, 12 slaves, 77 head of livestock, 3 horses, and 4 mules. In addition, Maria Curtis received a piano and clock from her husband.⁵ This prosperity also shared by other Warwick County residents was soon altered by the events of the Civil War.

The Virginia Peninsula became one of the first battlegrounds of the Civil War. Both Union and Confederate military strategists recognized the Peninsula's importance as a route to the Confederate capital at Richmond. The U.S. Army retained Fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort on the tip of the Peninsula. In addition, the James and York rivers provided excellent means of riverine transportation far inland. Fort Monroe provided a secure anchorage for the U.S. Navy's North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and provided a base for amphibious operations inland and along the Atlantic coast. The Virginia land forces and later the Confederate Army lacked the heavy artillery and naval support to reduce this powerful Union bastion.⁶

Dr. Humphrey Harwood Curtis, Jr. and other Warwick County residents answered the call to arms by the Confederate States of America. In May 1861, Dr. Curtis organized a volunteer infantry company (the Warwick Beauregards) on the grounds of Endview. He was elected their captain and several Curtis kinsmen served as officers or in the ranks. Captain Curtis hosted a farewell party before the Warwick Beauregards joined the 32nd Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment on May 27, 1861. The 32nd Virginia consisted of men from Elizabeth City County, Hampton, Warwick County, York County, James City County, and Williamsburg. Benjamin Ewell, the president of the College

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of William & Mary, was appointed the colonel of the regiment. The Beauregards became Company H of the 32nd Virginia, which served in the Confederate Army of the Peninsula.⁷

Major General John Bankhead Magruder, an 1830 graduate of West Point, commanded the Army of the Peninsula and supervised the construction of three defensive lines across the area. The Confederates' first defensive line stretched from Young's Mill on Deep Creek across the Peninsula to Ship's Point on the Poquoson River. The second line went from Mulberry Island, following the swampy Warwick River to within one mile of Yorktown, and linked with fortifications around the old colonial port. The third line consisted of fourteen redoubts between College and Queen's Creeks near Williamsburg.⁸ General Magruder relied upon Captain Curtis and other residents' knowledge of the local terrain, since Confederate troops from other areas of Virginia and the Deep South were unfamiliar with the Peninsula. Lieutenant Hugh Stanard, Magruder's aide-de-camp, advised the colonel of the 5th Louisiana Volunteer Infantry placing pickets along the Warwick River, "You will consult Captain Curtis and his officers, they being acquainted with the country."⁹

Beyond his service in the army, Dr. Curtis provided material support for the Confederate States. He sold the Quartermaster Department grain, fodder, entrenching tools, and mules worth \$794.71.¹⁰ In addition, his wife (Maria) tended to sick Confederates stationed across the road at Lebanon Church. The Mecklenburg Cavalry presented her with a silver cup in gratitude for her kind treatment.

The Warwick Beauregards spent the rest of 1861 and early 1862 serving in different locations on the Peninsula. The Union and Confederate pickets dueled between New Market Creek and Camp Butler up towards Big Bethel and Young's Mill. Captain Curtis and thirty men occupied an advance position near Langhorne's Mill in July 1861.¹¹ In addition, several of the enlisted ranks with carpentry skills were detailed to Macy's Sawmill to construct cannon carriages for the Peninsula's defenses. The men also frequently visited their families during the winter of 1861-1862.¹² This life of training and maneuver would not last as the clouds of war loomed over the Peninsula.

In March 1862, the Army of the Potomac landed on the Virginia Peninsula with the objective of capturing the Confederate capital of Richmond. A flotilla of over four hundred vessels transported 121,500 soldiers, 101 heavy siege guns, 44 field artillery batteries, 14,592 animals, 1,150 wagons, and other equipment for this massive operation, the largest American amphibious operation landing prior to World War II. Union Major General George Brinton McClellan ordered a two-column general advance on April 4, 1862. The III Corps marched from Fort Monroe up the

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Hampton-Yorktown Highway toward the Yorktown defenses. The IV Corps also advanced up the

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Hampton or Great Warwick Road from Camp Butler at Newport News Point toward the Halfway House between Yorktown and Williamsburg. General McClellan planned to trap the Confederates in a two-pronged maneuver with the III Corps holding Magruder's forces at Yorktown while the IV Corps blocked their retreat toward Williamsburg. The Battle of Lee's Mill on April 5, 1862, stopped the Union flanking maneuver. The Confederates stationed at Yorktown also halted the Union advance. McClellan's maps incorrectly showed the Warwick River flowing parallel to the James River. Therefore, he was unaware that the Warwick flowed from near Yorktown across the Peninsula and emptied into the James River. His plan for a quick advance faltered without naval support, and McClellan planned for a grand siege of the Warwick-Yorktown line.¹³

Endview served as the headquarters for Confederate generals Lafayette McLaws¹⁴ and Robert Toombs during the initial stages of the Peninsula Campaign.¹⁵ McLaws was a West Point graduate and former U.S. Army officer who in the summer of 1861 supervised the construction of the Williamsburg defenses. Toombs was an antebellum Georgia politician who served as the Confederate secretary of state for six months before receiving a brigadier general's commission. Lebanon Church, across the road, was a Confederate courier station and other troops encamped on the Curtis' farm fields.¹⁶ With the Federals besieging Magruder, the Confederate War Department dispatched further reinforcements to the Peninsula. General Joseph Eggleston Johnston brought three divisions from Northern Virginia and took command of the Departments of the Peninsula and Norfolk. Johnston outranked Magruder who was relegated to commanding the army's right flank.¹⁷

Between April 5 and May 4, 1862, General McClellan's army concentrated along the twelve-mile defensive line and erected fifteen separate batteries for heavy siege guns and mortars. The Union commander only probed the Confederate defenses once at the Battle of Dam No. 1 on April 16, 1862. Four companies of the 3rd Vermont Volunteer Infantry Regiment crossed the Warwick River and temporarily drove back the Confederate defenders. McClellan and other Union generals did not reinforce the Green Mountain Boys who were repelled with heavy casualties. The Federals lost an opportunity to end the siege early and press on to Richmond before reinforcements arrived in the Confederate capital. Johnston, unimpressed with the Confederate defenses, believed that Richmond was best defended near her gates and ordered a retreat on the night of May 3, 1862. Johnston's forces withdrew toward Williamsburg where they fought a rear-guard battle against the Federals on May 4 and May 5, 1862.¹⁸

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Many regiments held elections for new officers before the Confederate evacuated the Peninsula's defenses. The Warwick Beauregards did not reelect the Captain Curtis, and the young doctor

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received a discharge from the Confederate Army.¹⁹ Humphrey and Maria Curtis abandoned Endview and moved to Danville, Virginia in May 1862. There was a large refugee colony from the Peninsula at Danville and down toward the North Carolina border. The Curtis family and other Warwick County residents did not return until the end of the Civil War.

The Union Army occupied the Lower Peninsula up to Williamsburg from 1862-1865. Brigadier General William Farrah Smith briefly used Lebanon Church as his headquarters on May 4, 1862, during the advance to Williamsburg.²⁰ Moreover, the 1st New York Mounted Rifles and other Union regiments encamped at Endview until 1864. In February 1864, the Federal government seized Endview Plantation and relocated seven African-American families there to farm.²¹

Dr. Curtis returned to Warwick County in May 1865 and applied for the return of his property. He also signed an oath of allegiance to the Union. On November 7, 1865, Curtis regained possession of Endview.²² Until his death in 1881, Curtis continued practicing medicine and working his acreage. Maria Curtis, after her husband's death, managed the farm with the assistance of her eldest son, Simon Reed. Beyond farming, Simon Curtis worked as an agent for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and rebuilt the family's fortune. Maria Curtis was a faithful member of Lebanon Church and fixed Sunday lunch for former members of the Warwick Beauregards until her death in 1919. Humphrey and Maria Curtis' descendants retained Endview until 1985.

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Endnotes

¹ John V. Quarstein and Parke Rouse, *Newport News: A Centennial History* (City

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of Newport News, 1996), 17, 29, 251-52.

² Edward M. Riley, "St. George Tucker's Journal of the Siege of Yorktown, 1781" *William & Mary Quarterly* 5 (July 1948): 380.

³ Warwick County Land Tax Records, 1782-1861, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

⁴ U.S. Census, 1860, Population Schedule, Warwick County, Virginia.

⁵ U.S. Census, 1860, Agricultural Schedule, Warwick County, Virginia; Warwick County Land Tax Records, Warwick County Personal Property Records, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

⁶ John V. Quarstein, *Hampton and Newport News in the Civil War* (Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1998), 17-20.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 28-29; Les Jensen, *32nd Virginia Infantry* (Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1990), 32-40.

⁸ J. Michael Moore, "That Dam Failure: The Battles of Lee's Mill and Dam No. 1" *North & South* 5 (July 2002): 64.

⁹ U.S. War Department, *The War of Rebellion: the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1882), Series I, Vol. 4, 646.

¹⁰ U.S. War Department, Confederate Business Records, RG 109, National Archives and Record Administration, Washington, D.C.

¹¹ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 2, 576.

¹² Quarstein, *Hampton and Newport News*, 68.

¹³ Moore, 63-67.

¹⁴ John C. Oeffinger, ed., *A Soldier's General: The Civil War Letters of Major General Lafayette McLaws* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002), 135.

¹⁵ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 11, Part III, 441.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Series I, Vol. 9, 36.

¹⁷ Moore, 70.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 67-70.

¹⁹ Jensen, 60.

²⁰ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 11, Part III, 140.

²¹ U.S. War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Abandoned Lands, and Freedmen, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

²² *Ibid.*

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9. Bibliography

Jensen, Les. *32nd Virginia Infantry*. Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, 1990.

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Moore, J. Michael. "That Dam Failure: The Battles of Lee's Mill and Dam No. 1" *North & South* 5 (July 2002): 62-71.

Oeffinger, John C., ed. *A Soldier's General: The Civil War Letters of Major General Lafayette McLaws*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002.

Riley, Edward M. "St. George Tucker's Journal of the Siege of Yorktown, 1781" *William & Mary Quarterly* 5 (July 1948): 375-395.

Quarstein, John V. *Hampton and Newport News in the Civil War: War Comes to the Peninsula*. Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1998.

Quarstein, John V. and Parke S. Rouse, Jr. *Newport News: A Centennial History*. Newport News, VA: City of Newport News, 1996.

U.S. Census, 1860. Agriculture Schedule. Warwick County, Virginia.

U.S. Census, 1860. Population Schedule. Warwick County, Virginia.

War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Abandoned Land, and Freedmen. National Archives and Record Administration, Washington, D.C.

War Department. *War of Rebellion: The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 vols. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1881-1901.

Warwick County Land Tax Records, 1782-1861, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Warwick County Personal Property Records, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Description Boundary

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All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Newport News, Virginia, containing 24.6859 acres, more or less, and shown as Parcel 2 on that certain plat entitled, "SUBDIVISION OF A PART OF ENDMETHOD FARM, PARCEL 2, CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA", dated December 5, 1996, and made Coenen & Associates, Inc., Engineers-Planners-Surveyors, Newport News, Virginia, and recorded in the Circuit Court Clerk's Office for the City of Newport News, Virginia, in Deed Book 1458, Page 1665.

And being the same property conveyed to the Grantor herein from Virginia Peninsula Properties, Inc., a Virginia corporation, et als. by Deed dated July 24, 1995, and recorded in the aforementioned Clerk's Office in Deed Book 1405, Page 695.

Subject to an existing family cemetery plot conveyed to Thomas M. Harwood in Deed Book 5, Page 551, dated August 28, 1890, and recorded in the aforementioned Clerk's Office, and a ten (10) foot Ingress and Egress easement to the cemetery as shown on the above mentioned plat.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the main house and all historically associated resources included in the "SUBDIVISION OF A PART OF ENDMETHOD FARM, PARCEL 2, CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA", dated December 5, 1996.

Section Photographic Data Page 11

This information applies to all photographs listed:

Endview Plantation
City of Newport News, Virginia
Photographer: Colin Romanick

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Date: May 23, 2007

1. Main Entrance, South Side
2. Main House, North Side
3. Main House, West Side
4. Main House, East Side
5. Doctor's office, first floor, west side
6. Occupied Bedroom, second floor, west side
7. Master bedroom, second floor, east side